



# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1900.

NUMBER 8

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## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1898... £ 13,959,609

Authorized Capital..... £ 5,000,000

Subscribed Capital..... £ 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

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## CHARLES HUE

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## HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

## Travellers' Directory.

## São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (dominitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 3 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dominitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

## Cachambú and Lambari:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

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Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Rute Rio.

## Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

## Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 2.20 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 a. m. and 1.45 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m.; descending 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending 8.35, 10.25, 11.55 a. m.; 1.05, 2.15, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

## Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE, U. S. Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita-borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. TILLY, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março. RIGGERS, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAP, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 3 p. m. Also on Saints' days and according to announcements. Ragions and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain for whom communications may be sent to Cranley & Co., 26 Rua do Ovidio.

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A.

British Chaplain

7, Rua Memó de Sá, Itaboraity.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 124.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 2 p. m. Gospel preaching at 7.15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence: Rua da Conceição, 78. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Wednesdays at 7.30 p. m. and at Febrice Church, Sundays at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIN and FRANK WIEDERHERR.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO M. DOS RIOS, Pastor.

Residence: 10 On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

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IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 24, Rua d' Anna Nery, Balaço do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN DE NACIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PYTHAGOREAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. on Sundays; 7.30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

## Professional Directory

Dr. Brissey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m. Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Dr. Carlos Feldhausen, Offices: No. 29, Rua 1º de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 70, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua de S. Sebastião, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, Rua Canebrava (formerly Imperatriz), 2nd floor. W. J. LUXMY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 25, Can-de-la.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. Sloan, President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Tacna and Arica questions have again arisen to disturb the friendly relations between Chile and Peru.

—An act of congress authorizes the Chilean government to expend \$100,000 on the surveys of fourteen different railway lines.

—The November returns of the Chilean state railways show the following figures:—income, \$1,256,972.20; expenditure, \$1,206,506.91.

—It is expected that a law will be passed making military service in Chile compulsory. The national guard will be called out for drill in June.

—The marine minister, Vice-Admiral Montt and Uribe and Gen. Ortigas have gone to Junco Penoncel islands to study a plan for the fortification of that archipelago.

—The subscriptions to the Mansion House Fund at Valparaiso amounted to \$6,194.50 up to the 31st ult., the greater part of which was composed of \$1 contributions.

—The medical commission appointed by the Chilean government (consisting of Doctors Rios, Cuzif and Aguirre) to study the bubonic pest, embarked Feb. 15 for Rosario, Argentina.

—An earthquake shock was felt at Avacucho, Peru, on the 18th, causing the subsidence of some hills and causing considerable damage. The town of Tomelampa was inundated and 20 houses collapsed.

—An act of congress has been promulgated empowering the executive to expend \$97,831.15 in the reconstruction of telegraph lines from Talta to Tocopilla, Chile; and a further sum of \$17,000 in special lines across rivers.

—A government commission has been appointed to revise the customs tariff, so as to bring the values assigned to the different kinds of merchandise into relation with their true value. The labors of the commissioners are to be completed by July 1st of the current year, and they are to receive as remuneration \$5,000 each. *Chilian Times*, Jan. 31.

—At a largely attended meeting of the British community of Valparaiso, on Sunday night, in the Anglican Institute, Mr. A. Gosling, H. B. Majesty's minister, presiding, the proposal of Mr. P. Hayne, of this city, to establish a universal British Patriotic League was unanimously adopted, and a committee elected. It was announced by Mr. Hayne that he had already received the names of 162 persons who were willing to join the League. *Chilian Times*, Jan. 31.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The death of Archbishop Castellanos occurred at Villa Dolores, in the Carilota mountains, on the 7th inst. He was 63 years of age.

—It has been definitely decided that President Campos Sales and his suite will occupy the edifice of the Academia de Letras during their coming visit.

—The customs receipts at Montevideo in January amounted to \$755,275.18, a small decrease from the receipts of the same month in the two preceding years.

—On the 4th inst. the Atopahua, one of the largest cigarette factories in Buenos Aires, was destroyed by fire. The losses were estimated at \$500,000 in half insured. Over 300 persons were thrown out of work by the disaster.

—News from Mendoza state that a terrible torpado accompanied with hailstones passed over the province on the 15th inst., causing fearful havoc among the vineyards and flooding the wine cellars, the major proportion being destroyed.

—Dr. Morandi, an authority, states that the shade temperature reached at the Colon observatory on Saturday, 40.4 deg. Centigrade or over 104° Fahrenheit, was the highest of which there is any record in this country. Neither is there any record of such prolonged high temperature as we have experienced the last two or three weeks. *Montevideo Times*, Feb. 8.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 18th says that the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos and the city of São Paulo have been declared clean, and that arrivals there from the said ports will be subjected to only one day's observation. But the Uruguayan sanitary official frequently manages to make one day cover three, by ignoring fractions and deterring his visit.

—The third remittance to the Mansion House Fund from Buenos Aires, at the end of January, aggregated £ 1,318 85 5d, which sum was forwarded to the Lord Mayor on the 2nd inst. We see that the Buenos Aires fund includes subscriptions from many outside places, newspapers of the 8th inst. containing a good list from Mendoza. The second remittance, Dec. 14th, amounted to £ 738 15 12d.

—Mr. William P. Lord, the recently appointed minister from the United States to Argentina, accompanied by Mrs. Lord and two children, arrived in Buenos Aires on the 5th inst. The new minister presented his credentials from the President of the United States at the Government House on the 7th. Mr. Lord is 59 years of age and is admirably fitted for the duties he is about to undertake.

—There are sixteen weaving factories in the Argentine republic with a capital of ten million dollars paper and they give employment to 6,201 people, of whom 5,200 are women and 600 children under 14 years of age; the remainder are men. All the raw material for these factories is imported from Europe. In some instances the raw material, such as wool, is exported from this country and after being prepared in Europe is returned here in the form of thread.

—The Argentine minister of agriculture has decided to promote tree culture in that country. A wiser resolution could not have been taken.

—During the past few days some gruesome sights have been witnessed at the Chacarita. On Wednesday no less than 160 bodies were lying without any covering, the scene can hardly be easily imagined than described. It is said that the grave diggers wanted 20 dollars for burying each body, and as it was refused they struck work. This seems almost impossible in a Christian country, but that is how the story runs. *B. A. Herald*, Feb. 9.

—The time is not distant when the greatest sanatorium of this country will be in south-west at lake Nahuel Huapi among the mountains and the matchless lakes of that region. For consumptives there is no place to be compared with it, as has been shown in more than one instance in which those supposed to be hopelessly ill have become quite strong and well. The climate is so invigorating that the invalid has a chance to hold any gain made by the dryness of the climate. The railway is becoming the pioneer in such a movement. *B. A. Herald*.

—The hat factories in Argentina are represented by a capital of ten million dollars, and give employment to 6,700 hands, of whom 2,300 are women and children. There are 227 factories in the country. Only thirty factories employ steam power. Of the material used for the manufacture of hats, the wool is the only home production, and of those made of hair only thirty per cent. is of home production, the remainder being imported. A Belgian company will shortly establish a factory in Buenos Aires for preparing all the hair required for the hat industry.

—Some eighteen cases of sunstroke, mostly among custom-house peons, were reported here on Tuesday, but only one of them proved fatal, that of a Spanish cartman named Mamel Cordero. Nearly all the cases had been guilty of the imprudence of taking large draughts of ice water and *cacha* (cane rum) after working in the sun. We did not hear of any cases at all yesterday. In Buenos Aires there were 165 cases on Tuesday, but the form was milder, and only 16 proved fatal. The heat continued there yesterday, but the people are learning to take precautions. *Montevideo Times*, Feb. 8.

—Some startling revelations are being made of the results of the campaign of the municipal office of analysis against local manufacturers of liquors, syrups, and other refreshments that are largely consumed in this hot weather, and which are generally guilty of color to allure the public taste. Out of 12 establishments from which samples were taken, it has been found that 7 employed dangerous or poisonous coloring matter in an alarming proportion, and that no less than 80% of their products contained noxious matter of one kind or another. What a delightful idea this gives of national industry. *Montevideo Times*.

—A thrilling story of murder and pillage comes from Gumbillo, in the territory of the Chirco. From accounts to hand it seems that a band of Indians descended on the property of Sr. Simon Ostwald and left death and desolation in their path. The captives were most inhumanly done to death with clubs, next 3 peones, 1 woman and a child of 8 years of age. It is reported that the bodies of the woman and child were mutilated in a most horrible manner. After helping themselves to everything fit to carry away in the house, including a number of rifles and a large quantity of ammunition, they set fire to the premises. A child 10 years of age who managed to escape, carried the news to the military chief at Fort Roza, and he at once despatched an officer and 15 men on the trail of the avenging Indians. *B. A. Herald*, Feb. 4.

—The *Southern Cross* of Buenos Aires translates the following pertinent remarks from the editorial columns of *La Nación*. They are upon a subject of general interest, and deal with a grievance which is at present very much in evidence, here as well as at Buenos Aires:—

"It has been said that owing to their erratic and dilatory procedure judges and law-courts are the terror of litigants; it may well be asserted that medical doctors are the terror of sick people and their families. The doctors have no fixed rate; there is no limit to their fees. They ask what they please, and if some among them are moderate and conscientious, there are other practitioners without scruple, who demand exorbitant fees from their patients—and with the aggravating feature that they force the losses of bad payers at the expense of scrupulous clients who would rather suffer the pangs of hunger than leave a debt unpaid. Some doctors arrange their fees according to the position of the client. A long illness sometimes causes the ruin of a family, and thus it is that many people in humble circumstances refrain from calling on the doctors until the malady has gone so far that cure is difficult or impossible. And what shall be said of the medicine dispensed at different prices in the various apothecaries? And what shall be said of the doctors who force their clients to deal at particular apothecaries' where they are obliged to pay whatever price is demanded? We do not mean by this to say that there are not considerate doctors and apothecaries who neither abuse their position nor realize excessive gains—fortunately there are many such: we merely wish to point out a phenomenon the existence of which not one will dare deny and the continuance of which depends on those who produce it."

## Banks.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,  
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND  
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.  
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,  
HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,  
HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Granet Broen & Co., GENOVA.

## BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,  
1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft  
in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-  
burg, Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.  
(Cidade 105)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
(Cidade 520.) (Cidade 105)

Draws on:

Germany.... Direction der Disconto  
Gesellschaft, Berlin  
Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg, Hamburg.  
M. A. von Rothschild  
Söhne, Frankfurt a M.  
England.... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
Manchester and Liverpool  
District Banking Company Limited,  
London.  
Union Bank of London, Limited,  
London.  
Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.  
France.... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, Paris.  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
Paris, Paris.  
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
De Neuville & Co., Paris.  
Portugal.... Banco Lisbon e Agores and cor-  
respondents.  
and any other countries.  
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Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,  
shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-  
ing business.

Petersen Gutschow,  
Directors.

## THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1899.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Realized do..... " 900,000  
Reserve fund..... " 1,000,000

## BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Para, Santos,  
S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,  
Mendoza and Paysandó.

## DRAWS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.  
Also on:  
F. Smiths Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK  
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

## THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A. MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... " 500,000  
Reserve fund..... " 800,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A. Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO  
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London;

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler &amp; Co.,

PARIS.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rossi &amp; Co.,

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The Bank of New York, N. R. A.,

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and  
transacts every description of Banking business.

## BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Established in Paris on the 27th October 1896 by the  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société  
Générale pour l'Avance et le développement du Com-  
merce et de l'Industrie du Brésil.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,132 of 2nd January, 1897.

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

DRAWS ON:

Head Office:  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-  
ris, and agencies.  
Société Générale pour l'avance et le dé-  
veloppement du Commerce et de l'Indus-  
trie en France, and agencies  
Heine & Co., Paris.  
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
Périer Mercey & Co., Paris.  
Union Bank of London, Limited,  
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,  
Paris Bank, Limited,  
Lazard Brothers & Co.,  
J. Henry Schroeder & Co.,  
Kienwort Sons & Co.,  
A. Ruffer & Sons.  
Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,  
Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches  
Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and Ham-  
burg.  
Schroeder Gehrlicher & Co., Hamburg.  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris,  
Paris.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, Paris.  
Banque de Portugal, Lisbon, and branches.  
Banque Commerciale Italiana, Genova  
& Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for  
purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and trans-  
acts every description of banking business.

C. Blum,

Manager.

## Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and  
beneficial in all affections of the stomach  
and intestines, are obtainable in all places  
where a post-office exists; the manufactu-  
rer will forward by registered mail and to  
any given address, if accompanied by  
money: 1 box for 125000, 1/2 dozen boxes for  
125000 and One dozen boxes for 205000.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-  
RANDA, No. 213 A, Rua Larga de S. Jo-  
aquim, Rio de Janeiro.

## BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. Rs. 103,516,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be  
reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with  
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense . . . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco  
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro  
Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,  
London & County Banking Co. Ltd.  
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hutterling &amp; Co.,

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

Pays interest on deposits for fixed periods.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of  
stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every  
description of banking business.

## "FIGHTING BOYS."

Just at the present moment Richard Kipling's  
poem on "Boys" will be read with pleasure and  
wide-spread attention. It is Tommy Atkins' opinion  
of his favorite general, and there are but few persons  
who will care to have it expressed in any other way.  
The poem first appeared in 1891.

There's a little red-faced man

Which is 'Boys'!

Rides the latest 'bore' 'e can—

Our Boys!

If 'e bucks or kicks or rears,

'E can sit for twenty years.

With a smile round both 'is ears—

Can't yer, 'Boys?

Then 'ere's to 'Boys, Baladur—

Little 'Boys, 'Boys, 'Boys!

'E's our pukka Kamthander—

'Fighting' 'Boys, 'Boys, 'Boys!

'E's the Donk of 'Aggs 'Chet's

'E's the man that done us well.

An' 'e'll follow 'im to 'ell—

Won't we, 'Boys?

If a limber's slipped a trace,

'Onk on 'Boys!

If a marker's lost 'is place,

Dress by 'Boys.

For 'e's eyes all 'is coat,

An' a bugle in 'is throat,

An' you will not play the goat

Under 'Boys.

'E's a little down on drink,

Chaplain 'Boys!

But 'e keeps us inter 'Clank—

Don't it, 'Boys?

So we will not complain,

'Tho' 'e's water on the brain,

If 'e leads us straight again—

Blue-light 'Boys.

If you stood 'im on 'is 'eal

Father 'Boys,

You could spill a quart of lead

Outer 'Boys!

'E's been at it thirty years,

An' amissus' sonveners.

In the way of 'slings an' spears—

Ain't yer, 'Boys?

What 'e does not know o' war,

General 'Boys,

You can arst the shop next door—

Can't they, 'Boys?

Oh, 'e's little, but 'e's wise,

'E's a terror for 'is size,

An' 'e does—not—advise—

Do yer, 'Boys?

Now they've made a bloomin' Lord

Outer 'Boys,

Which was but 'is fair reward—

We can't it, 'Boys?

An' 'e'll wear a comest

Where 'is 'elmet used to set;

But we know you won't forget—

Will yer, 'Boys?

Then 'ere's to 'Boys, Baladur—

Little 'Boys, 'Boys, 'Boys!

Pocket 'Wellington an' order—

'Fighting' 'Boys, 'Boys, 'Boys!

This ain't no bloomin' ole,

But you've 'elped the soldier's load,

An' 'o' benefits bestow'd,

Bless yer, 'Boys!

RICHARD KIPLING.

Go ahead

And a half.

## ENGLAND AT WAR.

Souls of our best, whose bodies fill  
Their unforgotten grave  
By Magerdoun's murderous hill  
Or dark Tagh's wave,  
Noble ye strove, ye gallant dead,  
For England's honour slain!  
'Tis ours to prove the blood ye shed  
Has not been shed in vain!

Mr. A. D. GORDON, in the *Sydney Mail*From The Morning Leader, January 2.  
LADY SMITH'S SECOND WEEK OF SIEGE.

UNDER ATTEMPT TO RUSH THE TOWN.  
CELEBRATING THE PRINCE'S BIRTHDAY.

From Our War Correspondent.

Lady Smith, 13 Nov.

The second week of the defence of Lady-  
smith opened with Joubert's prayer, "God  
help those in the town!" hanging over our  
heads. We were still at breakfast on Tuesday  
morning, absolutely lost in conjecture to ac-  
count for the enemy's silence on the previous  
day, when, on the stroke of eight o'clock,  
"Long Tom" sent a shot screaming over the  
town. Within five minutes eight or ten Boer  
guns were blazing away at us like mad, while  
our naval contingent replied deliberately, de-  
claring to be led into busting away their am-  
munition.

I think it is the place here to pay grateful  
tribute to the considerate way in which the  
Boers have conducted the bombardment of  
this town. They have never fired a single  
shell at night, and if left to his own initiative  
the enemy never opens upon us until an hour  
when all self-respecting persons ought to have  
finished breakfast. Further, he invariably  
slants down at six o'clock in the evening,  
sometimes earlier if we don't move our forces  
about and invite his attentions. We are some-  
times tempted to inquire why this is war  
or comic opera. Anyhow, it is impossible to  
comment too highly this 4 oz. glove method  
of presenting hostilities; the only thing is if  
the Boers expect it to be reciprocated when  
we get outside Pretoria, or any other town we  
invest, I fear they will be disappointed.

Men who have come down to the neutral  
camp at Intombi Spruit are quite indignant at  
our method of fighting. We always open the  
ball at daylight, when we want to remind the  
enemy that we are waiting for him to come  
on, so that we have ourselves to thank on  
those days when we jump from our beds in a  
hurry at five a.m. For when a bombardment  
is in progress one feels much safer watching  
it in the open air than lying in bed speculating  
what might happen if a 40 lb. shell came  
whizzing through the ceiling.

Up to the present the Boers have not fought  
us on Sunday. As they declare that they  
kneel down to prayer before and after battle,  
we may possibly be able to continue to count  
upon the Sabbath as a day of rest from war-  
like pursuits.

Tuesday's bombardment lasted ten hours,  
practically without intermission. Reckoning  
at the rate of a shell per minute—a very mo-  
derate computation—600 projectiles were hurled  
by the enemy into batteries, camp and  
town. The Boers managed to land three shots  
into the convent on the ridge, where the nuns  
sat in hiding in the cellars and where, also in  
the cellars, we had Col. Dick Cunningham, of  
the Gordons, and several others of our most  
severely wounded, whose transport to the neu-  
tral camp on the plain would have been dan-  
gerous. Three Red Cross flags fluttered from  
the gables and chimney of the convent. The  
sisters were naturally frightened at a suc-  
cession of shells pitching into their retreat, and  
the next morning they joined the white flag  
settlement at Intombi Spruit. One of the  
shells that struck the convent killed the local  
poultry keeper, who was watching the duel be-  
tween the naval gun and three of the enemy's  
batteries which had managed to direct what  
looked like a terrible cross-fire on the blue-  
jackets.

It looked worse than it really was, for not  
one of them was hurt during the day. Capt.  
Lambton and his gunnery lieutenant had a  
marvellous escape. They were sitting behind  
sandbags when a shell came down through  
their defences and passed between them! A  
petty officer had an even more remarkable  
experience. He heard a shell approaching,  
ducked mechanically, and the projectile went  
straight along his back, ripping off his cloth-  
ing and carrying away his water-bottle and  
equipment. The thing barely held a dozen  
yards further on without injuring anybody.

The shelling of the batteries, and the effect  
almost as insignificant. Three men of the  
Leicester Regiment fell wounded. That is the  
total of the day's casualties on our side.

Our naval men finished their shelling of  
"Long Tom" on the previous Friday under  
the impression that they had killed the chief  
gunner. This man's discovery had excited our  
admiration as much as his magnificent shoot-  
ing. When a thundering hammer-and-tongs  
duel was in progress between our batteries  
and "Long Tom" one could stand for hours  
on the balcony of the Royal Hotel and, by  
the aid of field glasses, see this tawdry step  
from the gun-side after sighting it, and re-  
main bolt upright whilst watching the effect  
of its shell. As our guns were firing simulta-  
neously with "Long Tom's" puff, in hopes  
of catching its muzzle before it dropped be-  
hind the protecting earthworks it is easy to  
imagine the finger this plucky fellow ran by  
exposing himself in the way he did. Our  
shells covered the distance from the battery  
to "Long Tom" in about four seconds less  
than the 21 that those of the Boer 5½ gun  
took to reach us.

Of course all the enemy's cannon are being  
worked by Germans. People here cannot  
understand how anybody in England has  
remained in ignorance of the preparations the  
Transvaal has been making for this war.  
They say that scarcely a steamer of the Ger-  
man East African line arrived on the coast  
without hauling sometimes as many as 12 or  
20 German artillery officers. Hundreds of

foreign officers are taking part in this campaign against us, and Continental powers will profit by their experience and observations.

Judging from what I have heard, one effect of the present war will be a revolution in our military—in the armaments, not in the methods, because nothing could be more perfect than the way our men handle their pieces. Their smartness in getting into action—and out of it, too, when necessity arises—is little short of marvellous.

On Wednesday the enemy contented himself with an exceedingly desultory bombardment. He was variously rumored to be moving away from the hills and to be fixing up fresh guns on the town and camp.

Now, rumors are as thick as flies in Lady South. I am sure that language fits to describe how plentiful are the insects; but when I affirm that we are obliged at meals to brush them successively off our knives and forks, our plate, the piece of food we may be steering towards our mouth, and wipe them from our lips so that they shall not intercept the morsel at the last moment, some faint idea may be formed of the difficulty there is not to gulp them down.

It is the same with the rumors: one has all the trouble in the world to be swallowing them continually. I think flies ought to spare those people who do not spread fly-papers around to attract them; and I think, also, that rumors should not be springing upon us when we haven't the safety-valve of the telegraph wire to enable us to pass them on to a confiding public. Consequently we have learned to whisk rumors away exactly as if they were flies.

The tactics of the Boers at the present moment are rather puzzling. They must know by this time that a relief column is on its way, and may be behind them any fine morning. We hear ourselves—but this is rumor—that Gen. French has had a go-in with the enemy near Colson, and has given him a hammering, and that before Sunday a strong column will have assembled at Estrom. His interest, if the Boer wants to breakfast in Ladysmith as a mild recompense for being deprived of eating fish in Durban, is to attack us and to do so at once. He must have seen yesterday's experience that we snap our fingers at a mere bombardment, and that if he continues to get one civilian killed and three soldiers wounded per 600 shells he will have to heap metal yards high over the place before he crushes our garrison and town.

To-day we saved him even more cruelly by not deigning to reply to one shell in a dozen, which he amused himself by dropping around. The Boer is a restless, shifty foe. There is not a day but that he seems to have a removal on hand. The balloon watches him trekking away here and there, and if three removals are as bad to him as a fire he must be in a pretty bad way.

(To be continued.)

#### GRENADIERS' OPINION OF THE BOERS.

Corpl. Evans, of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, writes to a Hereford constable, that whatever reserves are sent out they are all wanted, for the Boers are a brave and clever lot. He continues: "I have a very good opinion of them as fighting men, if they are properly led. They are also very kind to our prisoners and wounded men, which speaks well of them. The night of the battle here they gave our men water and sheets in the rain till the ambulance came to their assistance; they sent into our camp for doctors to help to look after their wounded, and several of our doctors went at once and took ambulance wagons for the Boers to remove their poor men. As soon as the guns stop firing them and us on the best of terms till another battle starts. They say they will always respect the British soldier, and they do so as far as I can see."

#### WAR OFFICE WISDOM.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* tells us the story of a South African returning to England who secured an option to purchase 15,000 hardy Basuto ponies at a price of about £15 each. He called at the war office and offered the option to the government. He was referred from one official to another, and after much waste of time could get no satisfactory answer. He explained that he did not desire to make a penny of profit out of the transaction, and was prepared to transfer the option to the war office for the price it had cost him. It was in the days that the colonies were being informed that infantry was preferred, and the reply to this patriotic offer was that the war office did not see its way to entertain the proposal. The result is that we are sending out heavy English horses at a cost of £40 a head, a large percentage of which will succumb to the climate, while those that survive will require weeks to get into condition after their long and costly voyage.

—The *Daily Chronicle* publishes the following from Capetown: "Herr Schiesingel, an agent of the New York Equitable Assurance Society, who has arrived here from Pretoria, says the Boers possess immense stores of food imported by speculative capitalists under a belief that mining would be allowed during the war. He says also that there were thousands of spectators at the Pretoria railway station when the British who were captured at Nicholson's Nek detained. The people were ordered by the Boer commandant to bare their heads, and they did so. The British, astonished, returned the salute."

I ran the *Teutic Mercury*, Manchester, Jan. 20.

#### «O QUE DIZ DE NOS.»

The new customs regulations of Brazil, recently imposed by the democratic adventurers or their successors who overthrew the Empire, are proving excessively annoying to exporters and importers alike. Every invoice of goods must now be in triplicate, howsoever insignificant the matter may be—the original one, of course, for the customer; the second for the vice-consulate whence the goods are shipped; and the third for the customs-house in Brazil. Every bill of lading that accompanies the corresponding ship's manifest stipulated in the law of the customs house must have attached thereto from the 1st January, 1900, a separate declaration made by the shipper in writing, specifying the merchandise contained in each parcel, volume, or parcels which shall be properly authenticated as prescribed by Article 315 of the Consolidated Laws. Captains or mates are expressly forbidden to legalize any bill of lading until such declaration be exhibited by the shipper. Thus lossiness with Brazil is rendered almost impossible by the extension of duties and needless cost of office work with which firms are being burdened by the clique of adventurers who have seized upon the government of the country.

But the above is nothing like the full measure of the harassing restrictions which the present government of Brazil have imposed upon merchants. The importation of articles made abroad and bearing labels partly or wholly in the Portuguese language is not permitted, except when imported from Portugal or when manufactured for factories. Both invoices, original and copy, must bear the stamp, but only the original, that is returned to the shipper, bears the stamps indicating the fee paid. The fee is \$500 (115. 31.). The value of the declarations to be attached to bills of lading is the same as the invoices—namely, \$5000 (115. 31.). What good purpose can be served by this regulation relating to language? The people who want the goods speak Portuguese, and why should they have the articles of their trade described in another language? They want them for sale in a country and among a people who may understand another. It is a measure simply intended to harass trade, and is in conflict with the advice given by all our consuls and those of other countries—that we should deal with our customers in their own language. It would be just as national for these amateur statesmen to prescribe that no English or German merchant entering the country should address the Brazilians in any language other than English or German. It is easy to read the meaning of all this brass of trading operations. It is that the building lawyers without briefs, who take to the profession of politics in Brazil, have conceived the idea that the country would be enriched by curtailing trade and forcing the establishment of manufactures as fast and as far as possible in the country. They are feebly imitating the policy of the United States of thirty or forty years ago, but not recognizing the fact that there are great and radical differences between the two countries, which are likely to vitiate the experiment.

The Birmingham chamber of commerce has been the first to protest against this arbitrary and harassing proceeding of the Brazilian government. Many Portuguese words have been adopted for English goods as trade marks, and the action of the rulers of Brazil will effectually destroy these, and drive the goods without the marks that have usually been to them the assurance of quality and of the source of origin. Thus our goods so treated will have lost all level with those of any new comer, and the labour and expense of building up the connection we have obtained in these markets will be thrown away. It is not enough that on the representation of Lord Salisbury the Brazilian authorities should suspend the operation of the new regulations until March 31. They can serve no useful purpose to the interests of Brazil, but will be highly disadvantageous to their people and to those having mercantile connections with them. Some very plain speaking will be needed, as our commercial interests cannot and must not be sacrificed by the political adventurers who, much to the injury of Brazil's national interests, have seized its government.

#### MIDNIGHT IN SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

In discussing the astronomical phenomenon of the month of January the *New York Times* of December 31st touches upon a subject which will be especially interesting at the present moment in view of the exceptional heat experienced in these latitudes. The article says:

The earth is in perihelion, or nearest the sun, on the 21st, at which time she will be 3,000,000 miles nearer the sun than when in aphelion or her most distant point from the sun, on July 2. The result is that when the earth is at this point of her orbit the sun's diameter is the greatest, the earth moves the fastest, and her nearness to the sun tempers the severity of winter. The sun's diameter is measured every day in the year, and when nearest the earth the increase in diameter is about 3 per cent. a variation too small to be detected without a telescope, and yet sufficient to represent the immense distance given above. The earth moves fastest at perihelion, for the sun's attraction is then strongest, and the greater his attraction the faster hustles old Mother Earth. Consequently the northern winter, counting from autumnal equinox to vernal equinox, is several days shorter than the northern summer. This is the condition of

affairs in the western hemisphere. The reverse takes place in the southern hemisphere, where it is now midsummer and where the earth's perihelion increases the summer heat. Thus, the temperature in Australia and Southern Africa is higher than in corresponding latitudes north of the equator. The southern summer is therefore hotter and seven days shorter than the northern, while the southern winter is both longer and colder.

Misty and various are the influences that sway the planet on which we dwell. Among the most interesting of all her movements is the one in which she accompanies the sun and his splendid retinue of worlds through the realms of space. For the sun and his system are rapidly hastening toward a point in the constellation of Hercules, called the apex of the sun's way. The earth participates in the motion. Every hour the sun sweeps onward 20,000 miles nearer the goal. It would seem that with this marvelous velocity we might soon get there, but so minuscule is the distance of the stars in this constellation that the sun and his system traveling at the present rate will require more than 1,000,000 years to reach the frontiers of Hercules. And yet the earth bends and bows in obedience to these mighty forces, and its inhabitants live and die in serene unconsciousness of the varying attractions which she is power less to resist as she every year makes her grand circuit around the sun.

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A *Caligraph* typewriter, easy to operate and in perfect condition, very little used. Price \$50.00 with leather travelling case complete. Apply to

*Cuiza do Correio*, 1,025  
RIO DE JANEIRO

#### ENGLISH HOME SCHOOL

For Boys (five to twelve).

Individual care; home comforts and surroundings, redoubt graduate master; preparation for public schools; games; healthy diet. For prospectus address Principal, Wyndham House School, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

#### CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hamppier & Co's, Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CASILLAS & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefevre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

#### PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable room accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.  
Rua Livramento, No. 143.

#### JAMES BUCHANAN & CO. SPECIAL SCOTCH WHISKY.

Same as supplied in the houses of Parliament.

Only agents for Rio de Janeiro. Parolytha, Maranhão and Mafra: ASSIS SILVA & Co., Rua do Cuzco No. 55, sobrado, Rio de Janeiro.

#### ROOMS TO LET.

Pleasant rooms with or without board can be obtained at No. 17 Rua Presidente Domitiano, S. Domingos.

#### TO LET.

In an English family, a large, well-furnished room, with board. Apply 11 Rua das Palmeiras, Botafogo; bonds S. Clemente and Hanway.

#### Hotels.

#### CARSON'S HOTEL

158, Rua do Catete,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribolzi,

PROPRIETOR

#### Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA  
(Catete)

Telephone No. 3,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and steam baths, disinfected in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of the capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.  
Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

#### THERESOPOLIS

#### GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGE SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the *serra* and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:  
Messrs. Netto, Basso & Co., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.  
"Monteiro Tr. & Co.," 38, "Vice Immacula."  
"Santos & Siemeyer," 6, "da Alameda."  
Mr. Bernardino de S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresta.

Telegr. Address: "Georges, Theresopolis."

#### Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with every improvement of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

#### The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

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## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## OUR OWN SPECIAL SERVICE

## LONDON

LONDON, 14TH FEBRUARY, 6 a.m.

(Received 7.39 p.m.)

General Sir Redvers Buller's losses at Vaalkrantz kopje were 24 killed and 347 wounded.

In the vicinity of Colesberg the Boers have driven in all the British outposts to Rensburg after some hard fighting. The British forces were outnumbered owing to the circumstance that a considerable part of their number had been sent to Modder River.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts has promised the garrison at Mafeking to send relief within a few weeks.

LONDON, 15TH FEBRUARY, 6.30 a.m.

(Delivered 7.48 p.m.)

Official information from South Africa states that a very strong force of British cavalry and artillery seized the drifts (fords) of the Modder river twenty-five miles east of General Lord Methuen's entrenched camp, capturing five Boer leaders with but slight loss.

The infantry is being moved forward to the support of the cavalry and artillery.

The Boers have been repulsed near Orange river in an attempt to check our mounted infantry brigade. Our losses numbered 40 men.

Skirmishing is reported near Chieveley between General Buller's forces and the Boers.

LONDON, 16TH FEBRUARY, 9.50 a.m.

(Delayed in transmission.)

No news received from Field Marshal Lord Roberts.

Colonel Baden-Powell reports on February 3 that the garrison at Mafeking is healthy and cheerful and is using excellent home-made shells.

The Boers report that General Sir Redvers Buller is approaching Colenso.

LONDON, 16TH FEBRUARY, 11.15 a.m.

(Delayed in transmission.)

It is officially announced that Field Marshal Lord Roberts has telegraphed from Jacobsdal that General J. D. P. French with a brigade of artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry succeeded in relieving Kimberley on Thursday last.

LONDON, 17TH FEBRUARY, 6.25 a.m.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts announces that the Boers have abandoned their trenches at Magersfontein and are endeavoring to escape.

General J. D. P. French has cleared the country south of Kimberley with but slight loss, and is now scouring the country to the north.

A brigade of infantry is pursuing a very large Boer convoy which is moving toward Bloemfontein.

The British troops are doing excellent work.

The British forces have abandoned Rensburg and have concentrated at Arundel, a few miles south. Two Wiltshire companies lost on the way 140 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

General Sir Redvers Buller is reported to be fiercely attacking the enemy east of Colenso which is believed to be a prelude to his crossing the Tugela river at that point.

The British government has ordered the mobilisation of the reserve fleet.

LONDON, 19TH FEBRUARY, 6.30 a.m.

A vigorous rearguard action is being fought by General Kelly Kenny's and Highland brigades against the Boer forces retreating upon Bloemfontein.

Many more wagons of supplies have been captured.

General J. D. P. French is pursuing the enemy fleeing to the northwest.

The Guards have occupied Magersfontein unopposed. It was found to be a veritable Gibraltar in strength. There were signs that the enemy had evacuated the place in haste and had made a headlong retreat.

A big British convoy has been attacked at Waterfall-drift, but the enemy was repulsed.

In Natal incessant fighting is going on between General Sir Redvers Buller's forces

and the Boers east of Colenso. Good progress is being made.

The colonial troops have defeated the Boers at Dordrecht, in north-eastern Cape Colony.

LONDON, 20TH FEBRUARY, 5.40 a.m.

General Lord Methuen has entered Kimberley by way of Magersfontein unopposed.

General Sir Redvers Buller has driven the Boers across the Tugela river east of Colenso, capturing strong positions, camps, stores and munitions, and also some prisoners.

It is believed that a further advance is imminent.

It is reported that the Orange Free State forces are trekking home for the defence of Bloemfontein.

It is believed that the operations against the rearguard of the Boer forces continues and that they are becoming surrounded.

## SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS,

## Great Britain.

FEB. 13.—Advices received that General Sir Henry Evelyn Wood had seized Zwartdrift, the key of one of the roads leading to Kimberley. Gen. Roberts promises to relieve Mafeking within a few weeks. A ninth division is being organized, to be commanded by Gen. H. E. Colville. Kimberley was bombarded on the 8th inst., and there was a sharp engagement between infantry forces. A battle near Rensburg is reported, the British sustaining considerable loss. The war office is advised that the British force at Slingsfontein, threatened by a flanking operation, had retired toward Rensburg. All the positions west of Rensburg have been abandoned. The war office announces that since the outbreak of the war 438 Boer prisoners have been captured. Great activity prevails at Watfield arsenal, where 20,000 operatives are employed in preparing ammunition and munitions. An epidemic of small-pox is causing great ravages in Basutoland. Heavy storms in England have greatly damaged the telegraph lines and is impeding the service.

FEB. 14.—Gen. Roberts is continuing his movement toward Kimberley. A brigade of mounted infantry took Ramdam on Sunday, after a sharp fight in which the British losses were 4 killed, 22 wounded and 13 missing. On Monday the cavalry division under Gen. French captured Zwartdrift, on the Riet river. Zwartdrift is being entrenched. Late advices state that the 6th and 7th divisions have reached the Riet river. It is reported that Gen. Roberts had his horse shot under him. From Rensburg it is reported that the British have been compelled to evacuate Magersfontein, which was exposed to the Boer fire. From Chieveley skirmishes are reported, in which slight losses have been sustained. A telegram from Mafeking says they have provisions to last until June. A telegram from Rangoon says that Mr. Southerland, assistant, and Mr. Kiddle, surgeon, of the commission charged with the survey of the Burmese frontier, have been assassinated at Menden. Steps have been taken to punish the assassins. An intelligible telegram from Pretoria says that a force of 2000 British, missing since the battle at Dundee, have turned up at the Maputo river, in an exhausted state, and were disarmed by the Portuguese authorities.

FEB. 15.—To-day's telegrams simplify the list of British losses in the encounters of the 10th and 12th inst. near Rensburg. Killed: Colonel Cunningham, Major Eddy and Lieuts. Powell and Roberts; wounded: Capt. Thomas and Lieuts. Ruxton and Carr; missing: Major Stubbins and Capt. McTernery. War office telegrams state that Lord Roberts captured five Boer leaders in his march on Jacobsdal. A division of cavalry also forced the passage of the Modder river on the 13th inst. at Klipfontein, at the same time capturing three Boer encampments on the north bank of same river. A brigade formed of the Gordon Highlanders and the 13th King's Hussars took possession of the Ruviedal ford and two Boer encampments. Gen. French's losses were insignificant. News from Chieveley via Capetown states that Gen. Clery has resigned the command of his division owing to sickness, being substituted by Gen. Lytton whose division will be taken over by Gen. Nereid. Latest telegrams state that Lord Roberts at the head of 35,000 men is marching on Jacobsdal. From the other side Gen. Jonker with the bulk of his forces is advancing to encounter Gen. Buller. The English losses in S. Africa since the commencement of the war have been as follows: Officers—Killed 152, wounded 380, missing 112; soldiers—Killed 1477, wounded 5050, missing 2781; 565 officers and soldiers died from sickness. A scarcity of coal is beginning to be felt in England. Heavy falls of snow are reported at various points causing an interruption of traffic.

FEB. 16.—Orders have been issued for the mobilisation of the reserve squadron. Telegrams received from Jacobsdal state that Gen. French completely dislodged the Boers from the positions they occupied to the south of Kimberley, capturing various ammunition wagons and other stores; in this engagement there were only 20 wounded. Communications sent last night announce that Gen. French succeeded in entering Kimberley yesterday evening with a force of cavalry, infantry and artillery. It appears that Gen. French's force consisted of 5000 men, at about 5 miles from

Kimberley they were opposed by 2,000 Boers who were repulsed and overthrown.

FEB. 17.—Telegrams from Jacobsdal notify that the Boers have captured near Riet river a convoy of 200 wagons of provisions sent by Gen. French to Kimberley. General Cronje in front of 10,000 Boers has retired on Bloemfontein pursued by Gen. Kelly Kenny. The war office has received a telegram from Gen. Roberts stating that Gen. Kelly Kenny captured yesterday 78 wagons of provisions, 2 wagons of Mauser rifles, 8 caes of shell, and 10 tons of explosives belonging to the Boers. The English artillery are bombarding Gen. Cronje's encampment. Anxiety is felt for two companies of the Wiltshire regiment at present missing near Rensburg, but hopes are entertained of their being found. Ninety-six wounded English soldiers have arrived at Capetown. The lord mayor of London to-day congratulated the city on the bravery and heroism displayed by the city volunteers engaged in the war. The Boers have occupied Rensburg abandoned by the English. Details of the relief of Kimberley are still lacking, but Lord Roberts in a telegram from Jacobsdal informs the war office that the road is opened from Alexanderfontein to Oliphantsfontein.

A Balfour speaking in the house of commons on the Transvaal war said there was no reason for panic, and the public need not be frightened by imaginary dangers. The situation did not call for the creation of more forces than the government was at present able to dispose of. He further pointed out that the war with the South African republics was not due to a desire for further expansion of the empire, but that the present responsibilities had their origin in time past. The house of commons voted the supplementary credits asked by the government for the continuation of the war.

FEB. 18.—It is thought here that the Boers who captured the commissariat wagons belonging to Gen. French's division were not part of Gen. Cronje's forces, but more probably came from Colesberg with the intention of cutting off Gen. Kelly Kenny's communications before he could be reinforced. The imperial troops on abandoning Rensburg left a quantity of munitions, but managed to save the munitions they had on Culekop, and concentrated in Arundel. In the retreat a company of the New South Wales regiment was cut up. The bombardment of the positions occupied by the Boers near Ladysmith is being continued by the imperial troops; several ladders have disappeared, and it is evident that the Free State contingent has marched to meet Lord Roberts' forces. During the entire week combats have been going on in the vicinity of Ladysmith, north of Tugela; the results are unknown owing to the vigilance of telegrams. The colonial forces in Durban attacked and carried off the point of bayonet one of the Boers' positions, with a loss of 8 killed and 7 wounded, retiring to a stronger position in the neighborhood. Gen. Gatacre's troops entered Dordrecht, but were obliged to retire immediately, losing 8 killed and 4 wounded.

FEB. 19.—Gen. Buller reports having obliged the Boers to recross to north bank of the Tugela on Sunday, capturing Mount Sothern and the south side of Mount Christo. A large quantity of provisions and munitions was captured. The Boer losses are estimated at 40 men, and 22 were taken prisoners. The British losses numbered 50 killed and wounded, including five officers. A telegram from Lord Roberts announces the capture of the Boer encampment at Birds river. From Mersstrom it is reported that the Boers are moving north. The British have occupied Dordrecht. In the house of commons Lord George Hamilton announced that the government has received information of the increase of Russian forces on the Afghan frontier.

## United States.

FEB. 11.—The house of representatives has passed a bill authorizing all the ports of the United States to export products and merchandise. (We fail to understand this dispatch. There are no export duties in the United States, and all ports already have the right to export products.)

FEB. 18.—A Washington telegram says that Great Britain has refused the mediation of the United States in the Anglo-Transvaal war.

## Spain.

FEB. 13.—Yesterday Count de Almoneda consented to withdraw his motion in the senate against the Spanish generals in Cuba. Great imitations are reported in various provinces.

FEB. 14.—The inundations in the provinces of Burgos, Salamanca, Leon and Soria have interrupted traffic on various railway lines. The transport African arrived at Barcelona to-day with a large number of Spanish soldiers from Alauilla.

## France.

FEB. 13.—A strong column of French troops in Algeria is now concentrated in the province of Oran, ready to march into the found district where a part of them will garrison in Sidi.

FEB. 14.—Deputy Marcel Habert has cited to witnesses in his defence, among them Paul Desroches who was recently banished. A great storm passed over a great part of France and its northern coasts last night, seriously interrupting telegraphic communications.

FEB. 17.—The *Journal des Debats* publishes to-day an article criticising the new Brazilian customs tariff. (It is a case of the pot calling the kettle black.) The minister of marine has discovered that a servant in his department

has been offering to sell information to England about shipments to the Transvaal. (In all probability there is nothing in it.) The Sultan of Turkey has sent the insignia of his order of merit to President Loubet.

FEB. 18.—A report is current in Paris that Great Britain has informed the American government that an offer to mediate in the Anglo-Transvaal war would be considered unfriendly. The first anniversary of President Loubet's presidency was observed to-day.

## Germany.

FEB. 13.—The reichstag to-day passed in 3rd reading the treaty between Germany, Great Britain and the United States in regard to the Samoa islands. Prince Henry has returned to Berlin. The Chilean consul at Hamburg has absconded, taking with him a large sum of money.

FEB. 15.—The miners at Zwickau have struck and the strike threatens to spread to all the coal mines of Saxony. The miners have not resorted to violence.

FEB. 18.—Gen. Schmeling, of the German army, has published a criticism on South African military operations, and says Gen. Roberts has made a serious mistake in dividing up his forces. The railways in Saxony are diminishing traffic for want of coal.

## Italy.

FEB. 13.—The Argentine corvette "Sarmiento," on a voyage around the world, arrived at Naples to-day.

FEB. 18.—At Rome the police prohibited meetings to commemorate the death of Giordano Bruno. The Pope has appointed Mgr. Sabatucci as internuncio to Argentina.

## CURIOUS HABITS.

The editor who presides over the "Sub Rosa" column in the London *Morning Leader* chronicles a complaint which is both surprising and amusing. He says:—

"A long and vigorously-expressed letter signed 'Traveller' has reached me, and the subject to which it refers is 'Grunting and Affected Coughing.' Poor 'Traveller' has been much troubled by this evil of late, and he declares that unless 'the pernicious habit is soon checked we shall be called a nation of snorts and grunters.' I am sure I hope not, and I cannot say that I have noticed much of this sort of sound, which should be the monopoly of 'mature savannah,' coming from my fellow-creatures."

"But 'Traveller' has, and he testifies of that which he has heard in this way:

"On Sunday I sat at church, and immediately behind me sat a lady with her young children, and during the service she was constantly grunting, and her children followed suit, and being asked on the way home why they grunted, one replied, 'Mummy grunts, so do I.'"

"I can sympathise with the sufferer who had sermon in front and grunting behind, but his next experience was even worse. He was in a first-class railway carriage. Five other men were there—and one grunted! That was enough to start the others, and according to 'Traveller,' first one, then another, then two or three at a time, upon a full chorus of five, grunted like pigs! Again I must confess I have had no such experiences, but as 'Traveller' appeals to me to try to stop the habit I do so willingly."

"At this, the threshold of another year, may I appeal to all—ladies in church or gentlemen in railway carriages—to abstain from all grunting, and to avoid the snort which is neither harmless nor necessary? 'Traveller' who sends his card, and who lives in a select, genteel neighborhood) has been half-maddened in this way, and he says thousands of others suffer from the same cause. So suppress these grunting guttural grunts and grans and thus reduce the sum of human misery."

## COUNT LEOPOLDINA'S AFFAIRS.

The adjourned meeting of creditors under this failure was held at the London Bankruptcy Court before Mr. G. W. Chapman (Official Receiver). The debtor, described as of 47, Old Broad-street, E. C., company promoter, states that he has a large share holding in the Cornhill Gold Mining Company and that he recently received a judgment for £11,000 against a foreign power. Proofs amounting to £16,544 having been called over, it was intimated on the debtors' behalf that at present he was in Paris, but would shortly attend at the court and submit a proposal for the consideration of the creditors. After some discussion, it was decided to allow the meeting to be further adjourned for a month. *Financial News*, Jan. 10.

—This is from a Scots Guard's letter from Modder River: "A party of Boers, about 80 strong, tried to reinforce the men on the hillside, but the 12th Lancers—or the 9th, I can't be very certain—soon stopped them, and were on them like madmen. They cut up 73 of them, and took the other seven prisoners. I never saw such a cutting up in my bit of service. They were caught fairly in the open, and they howled for mercy, but the cavalry had been too long waiting on them to show them mercy. Two days afterwards we were on outpost duty, and what we thought were two Highlanders on horseback in kilts came riding along. They were stopped and found to be Boer spies. . . . Their ignorance in riding into our camp thinking they would pass for Gordons made the camp roar."

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 20th, 1900.

On Saturday next, the 24th instant, we are expected to unite in celebrating the tenth anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution. We need not say that the people are taking very little interest in these anniversaries, for it is well and widely known. It has long since been discovered that the republic is not for the people, but for a comparatively small group of officeholders. There is no effective expression of public opinion or popular will in the elections, and the returns show that the people are not taking the trouble to vote. There is no popular choice of representatives, no popular discussion of public questions, no consulting of public interests in the framing and execution of laws. The country is governed practically by a ring of political speculators, who make and execute laws for their own glory, satisfaction and protection. They have crude ideas of republican government and they have impracticable theories of the functions and powers of government which they are zealous in promoting. All this they call republican government, and they are anxious that the people and the outside world shall agree with them. As the first decade of this government has now passed into the realm of history, it would be well were every Brazilian citizen to give a few hours' reflection to the results which have been secured by this new form of government. A government is good or bad, right or wrong, according to its results in promoting the progress and welfare of the people. What we call it, matters little as long as it protects life and property, promotes civilizing influences, elevates the people and develops their intelligence, character, independence and wealth. A republic is no better than a despotism if it fails to achieve these results, and it may even be considered worse because it has added deception and broken promises to its misgovernment. If we are now better off here in Brazil than we were a little over ten years ago under the monarchy, then the republic has established its claim upon popular support. But are we better off? Have we more personal liberty and a wider range of rights and privileges in trade and industry? Has popular education been encouraged and promoted? Have industries been promoted, commerce extended, and are the rights of life and property better protected? Have our laws been improved, and is justice better administered? Is our standard of public and private morality higher than it was then; are crimes against public trusts less frequent; and has the standard of official integrity been raised? Is the ballot purer than then, and is congress more devoted to the protection of public interests? Has the wealth of the people been increased; have commerce and industry prospered; are taxes lighter; has the public debt been decreased; are the

people happier and more contented? Can we say "Yes" to all these, or even a part of these questions? Or to even one of them? We are now passing a milestone on the road, and the creators of the republic must surely be able to give an account of themselves. Can they show that in any one particular the people and the country are better off than they were a little over ten years ago? We have no need to answer for them, nor for the people. The records of these years have been written on heart and brow, in the midst of blood, and suffering, and corruption. Our commerce has been shamefully pillaged and reduced, the people are impoverished, and no one thinks that to-morrow will bring relief. And whose fault is it? We have been suffering from war, famine and pestilence? or from the blunders and impositions of an unsuitable, ill-adapted, badly-organized, irresponsible and corrupt government?

PERHAPS the most mischievous as well as the most infamous feature of the present war, is the effort of certain yellow journalists in London, who belong body and soul to the Rand speculators, to associate the peace associations in England with the open enemies of the empire. A correspondent of one of these papers even asserts that the agents of one of these committees are stirring up the Boers against Great Britain by spreading exaggerated and misleading reports among them. Such charges would be contemptible were they not likely to lead to serious annoyance. Of all the pernicious influences at work in this struggle, that of the mercenary yellow press is undoubtedly the worst.

WHY in the world does Chili want to fortify Juan Fernandez? The islands are worth nothing and the fortifications will protect nothing. If Chili were at war with a strong power, it would take the islands if they were unfortified, with the effort, no matter if they are fortified. To spend money in arming them against imaginary dangers, is to throw it away. There is crying need for money to help the poor and unfortunate, even in Chili, and it is a crime to waste it on pretensions military display. Let us have an end of it! Militarism is the curse of civilization to-day, and it is dragging us back faster than education and invention can help us forward. And instead of helping civilization to overcome it, the church is cheering it on. We can live better without soldiers and fleets and forts and big guns. We want peace and rest, freedom from the tyranny of the sword, the happiness of homes over which hangs no terror of conscription and war.

JUST how the foreign merchant and manufacturer looks at the new impositions on commerce may be seen by an extract, published elsewhere, taken from the Manchester *Textile Mercury*. They look upon it just as merchants do here, a measure designed to restrict commerce and to harass merchants. And more than that, they resent a regulation which adds to the trouble and difficulty in shipping goods. It is nothing to them that the customs laws in Brazil are so complicated that an one can know what he is doing, nor is it their fault that a contraband trade is carried on here, often with the connivance and assistance of the customs officials themselves. They are not responsible for the acts of marauders and officials in Brazil, and they are very naturally averse to serving as assistant detectives against their customers. The arrangement, we may add, is not only vexatious, but so far as any practical purposes are concerned it is useless. It will add nothing to the revenue, and it will simplify nothing in the dispatch of business. It will create new items of cost, and these will naturally be added to the price of the goods, so that in the end the consumer will be hearing the burden. And so far as these vexatious regulations restrict trade, the revenues of the country will be the loser. The question, then, may well be asked—Is it worth while to pursue so suicidal a policy?

THERE is another question that naturally suggests itself. The competition in arming was weighed very heavily upon the poorer countries, like Italy and Austria-Hungary. Now we are entering upon an even fiercer competition in ships. The cost of a great ship is enormous. What is to be the result to the poorer countries? Are we gradually approaching the extinction of the smaller states, and the bankruptcy of even the larger states with embarrassed finances? Germany is undertaking a very serious burden when she proposes to keep up an army that will be able to meet France and Russia at the same time, and, furthermore, to construct a navy which, added to the navy of either France or Russia, is to be equal to the British navy? But, if the burden is serious for Germany, what will it be for the poorer states, who can only exist by keeping up at the same time a great army and a great navy?—*The Statist*, Jan. 20.

—The Mansion House Fund had reached an aggregate of £ 611,000 on the 22nd ult.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### A CURIOUS RELATIONSHIP.

To the Editor.

Sir.—Under the heading "Krieger's Relative Prisoner," the *Daily Mail* of January 22 says:—"One of the prisoners taken in Lord Dunsford's successful skirmish on Thursday is a grandson-in-law of President Kruger." I am puzzled to know how the man who marries another man's grandniece can be described as a relative. Is there any authority for it? In my opinion, he is only a connection by marriage, as it is expressed in some parts of the world.

Yours truly,

INDUBER.

Rio, 15th February.

### THE ROMAN STYLE.

To the Editor.

Sir.—It is with extreme reluctance that I venture to join issue with an authority so learned and positive as a "London Graduate," and yet I see no escape for it. I am of the opinion that ADCCCC is the correct way to write 1900 in Roman numerals, and I find that there are others who agree with me. My personal acquaintance with the Romans is not very extensive, being confined to the man who runs a barrel organ for the amusement of a surprisingly intelligent monkey, and another who goes around mending old umbrellas, but there was an ancestor of these humble workers named Julius Cesar who lived, lived, made war, attended parliament and wrote books about nineteen hundred and fifty years ago. He was something of an authority in his day, equal perhaps to a "London Graduate" in this, and in his well-known "Commentaries" (Book II, chap. LXV) he says: "Cesar desideravit unities DCCCC, X, which our learned friend will readily translate into Cesar's last 950 years." Very well, if we want 950, all we have to do is to put an M before Cesar's method of writing 950, and there we have the good old Roman style!

Respectfully and treacherously submitted,

A CORRUPT GRADUATE.

Rio, 16th February.

### PATRIOTIC FUND.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th Feb'y, 1900

Dear Mr. Lamoureux.—Regarding the committee elected to promote the contributions to the above fund, I find that, through some unaccountable mistake, the name of Mr. H. Savile was omitted, which I very much regret, as that gentleman has been of the greatest assistance in pushing the matter forward. As one of the members of the committee he is authorized to receive subscriptions.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

JOHN A. FINLAY,

Hon. Sec.

## COFFEE NOTES.

—Several new ways of adulterating coffee have lately come to light in England, according to *Toronto Merchant*. One grocer, by eating the berry with sugar, raised the weight from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent., and got a shilling a pound for what otherwise would have brought about two pence.

—It was reported at Toledo on January 11 that the sugar and coffee war between the Arnulkes and the American Sugar Refining Company had been practically settled. In evidence of this the Woolson Spice Company—the Toledo plant of the sugar company—that it advanced the price of coffee one-half cent a pound.

—Receipts of mild coffees, exclusive of Texas, at this port in 1899 amounted to 10,941,813 bags, compared with 9,711,131 bags in 1898. The receipts in 1899 were divided as follows: Maracah, 329,597 bags; Sivaulla, 298,271 bags; Central America, 78,126 bags; Mexico, 147,241 bags; Laguayra, 73,285 bags; Carac, 7,915 bags; Jamaica, 29,710 bags; Costa Rica, 118,713 bags.—*Merchants' Review*, New York.

—There was a sharp advance in prices of coffee yesterday of 10 to 15 points on the receipt of advices from Rio by H. H. & Rand saying that the recent excess of suspected habonico plague had broken out there. During the last hour of business the market reacted 15 points under selling by longs to realize profits. There was also some short selling by the trade as they were disposed to look for a reaction. The failure of Aretz & Co., coffee exporters in Rio, also had a bullish influence.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Jan. 12.

—Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Brother, of New York, have issued a circular dated December 29, in which they express unbelief in the reports of shrinkage in the crops of mild coffee; believe in a ten million Brazil crop this year and the year to follow. Discreet London reports of heavy increase in consumption; think the recent rise due to outside speculation, the influence of which will be temporary. The drift of their argument is that coffee will rule 10 per cent. lower at the close of the present crop, as it did at the close of the last Rio and Santos crop of 8,750,000 bags.

## AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF COFFEE.

On the first of the year the world's visible supply of coffee amounted to 7,035,093 bags, a total which has been only five times exceeded at the time of making up the monthly statements. On December 1, 1899, the visible was 7,436,492 bags; on November 1 it was 7,699,788 bags; on October 1 it was 8,046,556 bags, and on September 1 it was 7,553,511 bags, but on an other monthly opening day did the visible reach the 7,000,000 mark, except on November 1, 1897, when the total was 7,128,800 bags.

Below is the official statement of the visible supply of the world on January 1, 1900, showing stocks in detail:

	Bags.
Stocks—England.....	266,101
Hamburg.....	579,070
Antwerp.....	229,800
Havre.....	1,800,000
Bordeaux.....	69,600
Marseilles.....	84,900
Trieste.....	210,000
Netherlands.....	782,001
Total European stocks (all kinds).....	4,081,401
Stocks—Rio.....	182,000
Santos.....	615,000
Bahia.....	24,000
United States (Brazil).....	845,082
United States (other kinds).....	241,610
Total.....	1,079,692
Albion for U. S. from Brazil.....	5,933,093
U. S. from Europe.....	415,000
U. S. from Java and East	32,000
Europe from Java and	120,000
Europe from Brazil.....	478,000
Europe from U. S.....	9,100

Grand total..... 7,035,093  
 Against Dec. 1st, 1899..... 7,436,192  
 Against Jan. 1st, 1899..... 6,697,763

It is quite generally conceded that the Brazilian crop for 1900 will be large, probably 10,000,000 bags, and yet with a visible supply of more than 7,000,000 bags staring speculators in the face, there are some to be found who argue that the market price will advance to 122, a point before the close of the present crop!—*Wholesale Review*, New York, Jan. 12.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—There was a strike of stevedores in Maceio on the 15th inst., who wanted an increase in wages.

—It is said that eight nuns in the convent at Santa Rita are down with yellow fever, and that great terror prevails in the place.

—It is stated that at Juiz de Fora 15,000 persons called in eight days at the house of Professor Faustino, a faith cure man.

—It is said that there was a great mortality among the rats at Petropolis, Santa Anna, Bahia, in December, but no bubonic plague has appeared as yet.

—The gubernatorial election in São Paulo on the 15th seemed to have attracted a very light vote. The elector is getting tired of going through the farce.

—Senator Rodrigues Alves and Dr. Domingos de Moraes have been elected without opposition governor and lieutenant-governor of the state of São Paulo.

—The Minas Geraes state government has recently created an agricultural colony at Lymbury to be called "Novo Eden," in which German colonists are to be located.

—The Bahia municipality has been condemned to pay an indemnity of 2,000 \$ for refusing to attend to a judicial order maintaining Professor Franco in his post as a school teacher.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 16th inst. says that there were at that time about 1,000 cases of yellow fever at Sorocaba. There must be something radically wrong in the sanitary condition of that town.

—According to reports from Manaus a movement is on foot to compel the resignation of the governor. No one seems to please Dr. Eduardo Ribeiro but himself. In all probability he will soon take over the government and run it as he pleases.

—On Friday last the isolated hospital at Sorocaba closed the day with 116 patients under treatment. During the day the hospital received 27 new patients, discharged 6, and had 5 deaths. In Casa Benca there were 6 patients in hospital under treatment.

—It is reported from Manaus that Col. Braga, president of the Acre republic, has arrived there with two members of his household. He left Guaymas in command during his absence. They are coming down to Pará, where, let us hope, they will be invited to stop.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of Juiz de Fora says that rice was very generally planted throughout the forest-pronging zone in that state during the past year, and with very good results. The planters are greatly encouraged by the results. Let us hope the state government will not crush the industry with export taxes as it has done with other products.

In the state legislature of Paraná Dr. Vicente Machado has introduced a bill conferring on the governor the faculty of deciding contested cases in elections of municipal chambers, prefects and district judges. The bill naturally excites much opposition.

## RAILROAD NOTES

The União Sorocabana company has suspended the stoppage at Sorocaba for breakfast and dinner during the continuance of yellow fever in that town.

On Tuesday five shareholders of the Sorocabana railway conferred with the minister of finance on the affairs of that road. The minister is said to have requested them to state their views in writing.

We omitted to note in our last that the Companhia Edificadora had also made a proposal for the lease of the Central railway. The *Jornal do Commercio*, however, was not at all friendly to the proposal, and the company will probably not push its pretensions.

This week the Rosario railway income was £71,396. In the corresponding week of last year the receipts were £20,153, more than the total revenue of all the railways of Chile. This is an effect of the stupid isolation, so called, of that city.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Feb. 9.

The *Tribuna* asserts that the minister of finance has recently conferred with President Campos Sales on the subject of the lease of the Central rail. It looks as though Minister Martinho were running the department of industry, transportation and public works, as well as that of finance.

The December receipts of the Central Bahia railway were £45,143,560, against £3,322,520 in the same month of 1898, showing an increase of £2,021,040. For the year ending December 31st the total receipts were £1,153,197,880, against £1,399,635,880 in 1898, showing a decrease of £246,437,990.

The movement of passengers between the Central and D. Clara stations of the Central railway (suburban traffic), during January last, compared with the same month last year, shows an increase of 48,675 first-class passengers and 72,285 second class, yielding an increase of 19,985,700 in revenue over last year.

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway during the week ending February 10th were 394,204 in currency, against 323,643 in the corresponding week of last year, showing an increase of 70,559. Exchange was also a halfpenny better, which gave a sterling equivalent of £12,935 for this year, against £9,945 last year, showing an increase of £2,990. Since 1st January the aggregate receipts were £62,335 this year, against £56,517 last year—an increase of £5,818.

The *Siglo* states that the tramway managers are applying to the municipality to appoint definite stopping places for the trams, say at the corner and in the middle of each square or block.

This will put a stop to the irritating abuse, on which we have often commented, and to which ladies are specially prone, of causing the trams to stop every ten or twenty yards. Only recently we made a suggestion to the above effect.—*Montevideo Times*.—This is a subject which Rio tramway managers might also take into consideration.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Compañía del Ferrocarril de São Paulo was held in London on the 22nd ult., when the chairman stated that the year 1898-99 was a very bad one for the company, there being a decrease in both passengers and goods carried. On the other side, he was glad to say, the management had been able to effect a reduction in the working expenses. The result was a loss on working of some £1,500. As a matter of fact, the line was not large enough and did not tap the rich products of the province, where a considerable amount of cotton and other crops was cultivated. The company had received the government guarantee in paper and had sold it at 81, against 88 1/2 last year. It was proposed to pay the same dividend as last year, viz., 3 per cent. for the year.

## SHIPPING NOTES

The French steamer *«Bears»* which recently went ashore near Montevideo, has been successfully floated.

Three of the yellow-fever patients in the floating lazaretto at Buenos Aires were reported on the 13th as having died.

Col. Arthur Torres is said to be organizing a company for direct steam navigation between Rio de Janeiro and Caravelas.

Advices have been telegraphed to all the Brazilian ports that the permission granted to foreign vessels to receive and convey provisions, etc., to the port of Santos, has been cancelled, the pest having disappeared from the latter port.

The department of marine has shortened the names of some of the war vessels and has restored the name of *«República»* to the cruiser whose name the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto had changed to *«Guizot de Nembro»*. This is right and sensible. Now let us have the ridiculous name of *«Floriano Peixoto»* dropped and the old name of *«Desterro»* restored to the port and capital of Santa Catarina.

The *«Seymour»*, one of the Royal Mail vessels chartered by the British government as a transport, is expected here direct from the Cape in a day or two. She is now free, and will probably load cargo for Brazilian ports.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 6.

It will be pleasing to Dr. Nuno de Andrade to know that we are to have no English mail this week until Saturday, which is a holiday. We shall therefore get our home letters on Monday, providing the postoffice clerks are not all off to the carnival. The regular Royal Mail packet cuts our acquaintance this time, because of our post-office, and we are left to wait for the coming of a cargo steamer.

The new ironclad *«Marechal Deodoro»* arrived in port on the morning of the 18th inst. The vessel has the following dimensions: length 267 1/2 feet; breadth 47.9 feet; maximum draught 13 1/2 feet (4 metres); displacement 3,162 tons. (The draught, given by *O Paiz*, does not seem correct.) The engines are capable of developing 3,400 horse-power and the speed is said to be 14 miles an hour. The armor varies from 3.9 inches to 11.8 inches in thickness. Her armament consists of two 9 in. Armstrong guns mounted in fore and aft turrets, four 4 1/2 inch Armstrong guns, mounted at the angles of the citadel, 6 Nordenfeldts (37 in. m.) on upperdeck, two Maxims fore and aft, and two torpedo tubes.

## LOCAL NOTES

A telegram from Montevideo says that Sr. Vidal, Uruguayan minister to this capital, has offered his resignation.

It is stated that up to last Tuesday the type-setters and other employees of the national printing-office had not received their pay for January.

There was another case of suspected pest in Rosario on the 12th inst. On the 13th one death from bubonic pest and one more suspected case, were reported.

The city of Oporto has been declared clean and all restrictions on communication have been withdrawn. When, now, will our sanitary sniffs remove their quarantine restrictions?

The British minister at this capital, Mr. R. C. H. Phipps, left for Europe on leave of absence on the French packet *«Confidante»* on the 13th inst. During his absence the legation here will be in charge of Sir Brooks Boothby, 1st secretary of legation.

We are anticipating no slight difficulty with our next issue. Saturday will be a political holiday—the anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution—while Sunday, Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to Carnival. If we can publish on Monday, the situation will be saved; if not, then we must publish on Wednesday and risk losing the mail.

Pedro Alvares Cabral has apparently decided to settle at Todos os Santos, where he has paid 500\$ for a town lot. Four hundred years ago, when he made the great discovery that we are all engaged in celebrating, he might have had for nothing the pick and choice of all the town lots in the country. Evidently Pedro is not made of the same stuff as Ramalho, Pensador & Co.

Dr. José de Saldanha da Gama has been appointed director of the Polytechnic School. He held some years ago that office, for which he is said to have displayed much competence; but in 1893 he was dismissed by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto on account of being brother of Admiral Saldanha da Gama. His reappointment is an act for which we take pleasure in congratulating the present government.

Our Parisian contemporary *Le Brésil* is to be congratulated on at least one truthful confession. In the issue of 21st January notice is given of the federal elections of 31st December, in which our colleague says that they have not been without their ordinary accompaniment of frauds and violence. It is to be feared that too much frankness in this direction will cost *Le Brésil* the helpful friendship of the treasury.

A curious telegram from London appeared in *O Paiz* yesterday morning. It reads:—«A decrease in criminals has been verified in the courts, the fact being attributed to the enlistment in the army of many individuals of bad repute.» If we are not mistaken we have seen something of that description on this side of the frogpond—even to the release of condemned criminals on condition of enlistment. And we have likewise seen unpunished offenders rise to high social position.

The *Daily Mail* of January 23 says:—«At a meeting of the British Guiana branch of the Navy League the following message was read from Mr. Rudyard Kipling:—

«Bro to British Guiana! Seeing what they have had to contend with lately in the sugar line, they have done uncommonly well. Please convey to them my very best thanks (a) as a vice president of the league, and (b) as perpetrator of 'The Absent-minded Beggar,' and (c) as a fellow contributor to the big Jack-pot which we're boiling up on Thomas's behalf. Have you seen Brazil and Trinidad come into the game? Very sincerely, RUDYARD KIPLING.»

The munificent donation of seven hundred pounds to the Kipling Poem Fund sent from Rio de Janeiro is a splendid example of the manner in which Britons the wide world over are pulling together. The formation of the «Absent-minded Beggar» Relief Corps will give a new impetus to these generous responses, for this corps systematically undertakes work which has hitherto been left to chance, with the most deplorable results, as we have lately witnessed.—*Daily Mail*.

Suawyt desires us to call attention once more to that peculiar phase of public morality which is deeply offended at a bathing dress that does not cover the body and legs, and which, at the same time, takes no note of the shameful things seen every day in our streets. It also permits practices at our theatres which are offensive in the highest degree. «It would seem» he remarks, «what we are far more sensitive to appearances than to the real thing. We permit disgusting immoralities, and balk at the bare suspicion of one!»

We deeply regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Chalmers, wife of Mr. George Chalmers, superintendent of the Morro Velho mines. She was suffering from pulmonary consumption and died last week at their residence in Morro Velho. The news will come as a painful surprise to the many who have enjoyed the boundless hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers at the mines, and the heartfelt sympathy of these and their many other friends, among whom we desire to be included, will be at once offered to Mr. Chalmers in his sad bereavement.

When Prince Henry, he of the mailed fist, arrived at Hong Kong with his fleet, he found the English officers laying out a cricket pitch. When poor Egerton had his legs blown off he said, «no more cricket for me» and quietly lighted a cigarette. So it is that cricket on the battle field is ever present, unlying. Among those of local cricket who have gone to the front is Mr. Reginald Yorke, a member of the Guilines Club. A splendid rider, an excellent shot and athlete. Though not successful in his army exam, he will make a model horse soldier for which he has volunteered.—*Buenos Aires Sport and Pastime*, Feb. 7.

«Yes, I know it's a stupid sort of fun» says Smith, and of course we ought to be ashamed, when we are not even able to pay for a sufficient quantity of good wholesome food, to waste what money we have in throwing bits of colored paper at each other. But the fact is that we are nearly dead for a little amusement and Martinho hasn't left us enough money to pay for anything substantial. And so, not having a dog, we have to hunt with a cat. What makes me uneasy is that so many of the paperthrowers persist in urinating the fun, such as it is, too conspicuous. If Martinho sees us, he won't be happy until he has made us put a consumption tax stamp on every one of those little bits of colored paper.

One of the busiest doctors during the heated period tells us that the habitual drinker of alcohol went down in almost every instance in which he was attacked, and that the proportion of those attacked who were accustomed to alcohol was very great, and whatever might be one's habits, he advised a suspension of alcoholic drinks during the hot weather. This is the consensus of medical advice. The same doctor told us that a foolish youth who was very warm went into a restaurant or bar for a whisky and soda and was cautioned to take but little at a time. But he laughingly said he would show a man how to take a drink, and drank a full glass at once and in two minutes he was down and in a few more he was dead.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

## BIRTH

At the Fazenda Dumont, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, on 15th February, the wife of John Waller Hugo Russell, of a daughter.

## THE PAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB.

We are in receipt of the Committee's «Estimate for 1900» which shows a very commendable amount of enterprise on their part in improving the grounds, and a very urgent need of additional support. While the Club begins the year with 143,450 cash in hand, it owes 570\$ on current expenses for the past year, 1,905,500 on improving the ground and 2,910\$ on the new pavilion, luncheon shed and refreshment bar. Against these and current expenses for the year the committee counts on 7,800\$ from its membership subscriptions, 2,000\$ from new members, 1,600\$ from the special subscriptions for ground improvements which are not yet paid and 200\$ from refreshment account. Besides these a subscription of 390\$ was recently made at the annual meeting. Including some small items on both sides of the account which we need not mention, the Committee counts on a deficit of 327,550 at the end of the year. Let us hope this will be more than covered during the season.

## SOPHIA HARRIOT TATAM.

(Née FREELAND.)

The Church and social life in this city is sensibly the poorer by the death of Mrs. William Tatam, who, after a long and painful illness, passed to her rest at the age of forty-eight.

Born in London in 1851, she married in 1870 Mr. William Tatam, then a partner in the firm of Messrs. Phipps Brothers & Co., of this city. Her life was a beautiful example of what quiet, unobtrusive, persistent goodness can

effect, and at social gatherings her presence was a natural and welcome sight.

A humble minded Christian of the evangelical portion of the Church of England, betraying to the few who were allowed to know something of her inner life an almost morbid self-depreciation, having borne strange burdens of sorrow,—yet she moved about with a strong, even cheerfulness, shedding brightness all about her, upon all sorts of people, making them sure, in a world so full of petty misunderstandings and littleness, of her generous and trusting sympathy. Always eager to assist, both was good and attractive in others, she was a non-conductor of any spiteful and gossiping criticisms. And yet she possessed a shrewd, humorous intelligence which could penetrate, if necessary, unmercifully.

Now that she is gone many will realize almost with surprise the measure of her kindness.

Her funeral at the British cemetery, Guadalupe, on the 24th of January, 1900, was attended with every mark of respect and affection by her relatives and numerous friends.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*The Stone Reef at the Mouth of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil*, by J. C. Branner and C. E. Gilman. Reprinted from *The American Geologist* of December, 1899.

*The Manganeze Deposits of Bahia and Minas, Brazil*, by Prof. John C. Branner, of Stanford University, Cal. A paper presented to the Institute of Mining Engineers at its California meeting, September, 1899.

## BUSINESS NOTES

The Banco Regional da Parahyba do Sul is in liquidation.

It is stated that a new bank with a capital of 2,000,000\$ is to be established at Pernambuco.

The Montevideo printing-office on Rua Nova do Ouvidor will be sold at auction day after to-morrow.

It is stated that a new bank is to be established at Minas with a capital of 20,000,000\$ obtained at Hamburg.

There is to be established a butter factory at Lima Duarte in the state of Minas Geraes. The respective capital is 80,000\$.

Executive decree No. 3,599 of the 16th inst. makes another deficiency appropriation of 487,705\$32 for the war department.

The business houses of Pelotas have sent a telegram to the Centro Commercial of Rio de Janeiro protesting against the stamp tax.

Last month the deposits in the government savings bank (*caixa economica*) at Rio de Janeiro amounted to 2,586,880\$ and the withdrawals to 2,106,421\$73.

A Pelotas telegram of the 15th inst. says several droves of cattle are on their way to that city and the arrivals will therefore be largely increased by the end of the month.

It is said that Swift & Co., the widely known Chicago packers, will put up a large cold-storage plant at Pará. There'll soon be a new object on which to levy taxes, in that case.

By a decree of the 15th inst. the government grants exemption from import duties to the Rio de Janeiro Harbour and Dock Co., Ltd., for the material imported for works and administration.

The minister of finance has decided that consular invoices are not required for merchandise sent from foreign countries to Brazil by parcels post. This is a very noteworthy concession on the part of the minister.

What benefit did the merchants of Manaus derive from the 8,539,855\$172 which they paid last year into the custom-house of a government that does not even protect them from the depredations of piratical adventurers?

The firm of Costa Mattos & Co. has informed the president of the Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura Brasileira that it is paying from 12500 to 18500 per kilo for *pita fibre*. Suawyt says it's a *pita* he has none to sell.

The *Tribuna* says that David Saxe de Queiroz has offered to compromise for the reported sum of 5,700,000\$, his claim against the government on account of *burgos agrícolas*. And it will be a very good business for David even at that!

The *Gazeta de Uberaba* has published a series of articles against the exorbitant municipal tax on peddlers. The tax is 2,000\$ when the respective packs are carried by men and 4,000\$ when they are carried in vehicles or on the backs of mules, or other animals.

The French merchants in São Paulo telegraphed to their diplomatic representative in Rio de Janeiro on the 13th to the effect that a failure to celebrate an accord with Brazil will lead to a total loss of their trade in this country. They ask the legation to use every effort to avoid such a result.

On last Tuesday a committee of business men had a conference with the minister of finance, who stated that the government had decided not to insist on the stamping of dry goods and to permit merchants and manufacturers to pay the consumption tax by means of stamps on the respective invoice.

changes in prices during the week.

**Kerosene.**—The *Roman Prince* brought 14,000 cases from New York. We quote at \$25.00 per case whole sale.

**Rosin.**—No receipts. Brokers quote from 22500 to 25500 per barrel of 250 pounds.

**Turpentine.**—The receipts were 900 cases and 8 barrels ex *Rosina* from New York. There were no changes in prices.

**Cement.**—The arrivals last week were 480 barrels ex *Schubert* from Bremen, 7,641 ex *Belland* and 3,500 ex *Portia* from London. The wholesale price is from 14,000 to 17,000 per barrel.

**Indian Corn.**—No arrivals. Prices are unchanged.

**Beans.**—Arrivals nil. Native bean is now quoted from \$5.00 to \$5.50 per bag of 40 kilos.

**Hay.**—Receipts nil. Quotations unchanged.

**Coin.**—The receipts were 5,608 tons ex *Theresa* from Newport.

**Rum.**—The receipts continue regular. Prices are advanced as shown below:

Panama and Macleod	245000—255000
Bahia and Aracaju	235 000—240 000
Campos	245 000—250 000
Angara and Paraty	245 000—250 000
Paraty	245 000—250 000
Alcohol of 35 to 38 deg.	300 000—300 600
ditto 40 deg.	400 000—410 000

## SHIPPING NEWS.

### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

#### FEBRUARY 15.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *Josephine*; 170 tons; McClean; 43 ds; sundries to John L. Biset.

#### FEB. 16.

PASCAGUOLA.—Br. bk. *Dalhousie*; 895 tons; Miles; 92 ds; lumber to order.

#### FEBRUARY 15.

FALMOUTH.—Br. bk. *May Clausen*; 182 tons; Lloyd salt hides.

#### FEB. 17.

MIDDELSBROUGH.—Ger. bk. *Orent*; 179 tons; Dant, mer; manganese.

#### FEB. 17.

MIDDELSBROUGH.—Nor. sp. *Superb*; 1,350 tons; 101 mer; manganese.

NEW CASTLE.—Br. sp. *Hunsley*; 1,573 tons; Thomas; ballast.

### FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—1-30 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee.

NEW ORLEANS.—1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ANTWERP.—1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BREXID.—1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAMBURG.—1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LIVERPOOL.—1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN.—1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA.—1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSHALLS.—1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX.—1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAYRE.—1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

TRIESTE.—1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

PIEDRE.—1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON.—1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON.—1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

CAPE TOWN.—1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

PORT NATAL.—1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

DURBAN.—1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MOYBAVID.—1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

B. AIRE.—1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

### ENGAGEMENTS.

NEW ORLEANS.—Fr. str. *Columbia*; 500 tons; do.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Fr. str. *Coleridge*; 2,000 tons; do.

NEW YORK.—Br. str. *Columbia*; 2,000 tons; do.

HAMBURG.—Ger. str. *Columbia*; 2,000 tons; do.

TRIESTE.—Aust. str. *Sachsen*; 1,375 tons; do.

### CHARTER.

Br. lug. *Bleuvin*; to load coffee here to New York at 25 cents per bag of 60 kilos.

### Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, February 18th, 1900.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
<b>American</b>				
bk. <i>Josephine</i>	870	Feb. 13	Baltimore	J. L. Biset
<b>British</b>				
sp. H. Queen	1948	20 Mts.	F. I. Braz.	
sp. Monrovia	1449	Jan. 1	Pensacola	To order.
sp. Marabout	1445	6	Pensacola	To order.
sp. Blenheim	199	Feb. 3	Gaspé	To order.
sp. Kings County	261	7	Pasagoula	To order.
bk. Dalhousie	895	16	do	do
<b>German</b>				
bk. A. Schwalbe	797	Jan. 18	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C.
<b>Italian</b>				
bk. Lues D.	550	Dec. 27	Marseilles	R. Santos.
<b>Norwegian</b>				
bk. Pharos	103	Jan. 8	Rangoon	To order

### Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO	
Feb.	12	Magellau	Glasgow 27 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
	12	R. Portugal	Antwerp 30 ds.	M. G. Marques & C.
	12	Terza	Newport 27 ds.	M. Martins
	12	A. J.	Pernambuco 4 ds.	R. Johnston & Co.
	12	Szechenyi	Piume 51 ds.	Rouhaier & Co.
	13	Portugal	Bordeaux 16 ds.	S. Montoux
	13	Garrick	Glasgow 33 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
	13	R. Castle	Sandland 31 ds.	do
	13	Washington	River Plate 4 ds.	A. Florita & Co.
	13	Orellana	Valparaiso 14 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
	13	Corrientes	Santos 10 ds.	R. Johnston & Co.
	16	V. S. Nicol	do	J. Lapnet
	17	Vellada	Norfolk 30 ds.	Lage Bros.
	18	Les Andes	Marseilles 23 ds.	José d'Orey

### Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Feb.	12 Les Alpes	Marseilles*	Sundries.
	12 Washington	Cebu*	do
	12 Nassau	Santos	do
	12 Magellan	Valparaiso*	do
	12 Portin al	River Plate	do
	12 Eke	Buenos Aires	Ballast.
	14 Valencia	do	do
	14 Rouman Prince	Santos	In transit
	14 Antonina	do	do
	14 Rei de Portugal	do	do
	14 Cordillere	Bordeaux*	Sundries
	15 Orellana	Liverpool*	do
	15 Asi	New York	do
	15 Szechenyi	Trieste*	do
	15 Garrick	Valparaiso*	do
	15 Michaelien	Santos	In transit.
	15 Ormsley	Buenos Aires	Ballast
	16 Perth Castle	Santos	In transit
	16 Schulburg	do	do
	17 Corrientes	Hamburg*	Sundries.
	17 Coleridge	New York	do

### \* Callings at intermediate ports.

### Vessels Affiliated & Chartered for Rio

Bayard	Mobile	15 Dec.
Ellerby	Pensacola	3 Jan.
Honewood	Glasgow	3 Jan.
Kumbia	Mobile	6 Dec.
Levina	Pensacola	6 Dec.
Marilla (str.)	Leith	—
Marie Jean (str.)	Marseilles	—
Mayotte (str.)	Cardiff	—
Prince Victor	Liverpool	—
Rubi	Pensacola	—
St. Croix	Savannah	—
Scardale (str.)	Norfolk	—

## STOCKS AND SHARES.

### Sales of Stocks and Shares.

#### FEBRUARY 12.

6	Apollides, 58	884,000
67	do	884
1	do	884
1	do (6005) at rate of	884
11	do (5005) do	884
2	do (2005) do	884
5	do (4005) do	884
1	do (4005) do	884
1	do (2005) do	884
117	do 1895	870
61	do 1897 (reg.)	1,010
100	Emprestimo Municipal	168
15	do do (reg.)	173
100	deb. Banco C. Morel	170

#### Banks.

25	Commercial	214,000
61	do	210
116	Constructor	12
260	Credito Mobil.	4
10	Republica	195
10	do	190

#### FEB. 13.

4	Apollides, 58	884,000
2	do	884
88	do	884
1	do (5005) at rate of	884
1	do (5005) do	884
1	do (4005) do	884
1	do 1,005 (cert.) at rate of	884
32	do 1895	870
100	Emprestimo Municipal	172

#### Banks.

20	Commercial	191,000
25	do	195
50	Constructor	12
60	Republica	195
100	do	193,500

#### Miscellaneous.

1350	Construções Urbanas	15,000
50	Loterias Nacionais	111,500
40	do	112
30	do	113
200	Melhoramentos no Brazil	16

#### FEB. 14.

13	Apollides, 58	884,000
80	do	884
30	do	884
2	do (5005) at rate of	860

2	do (6005) do	860
5	do (5005) do	860
3	do (4005) do	860
5	do (2005) do	860
5	do 3,005 (cert.) at rate of	815
15	do 1895 (reg.)	830
30	do	881
50	Emprestimo Municipal	168
20	deb. Carioca (mill.)	203

#### Banks.

42	Commercial	191,000
100	do	195
50	Constructor	12
21	Rural e Hypothecario (2nd s.)	120

#### Miscellaneous.

21	Construções Urbanas	15,000
200	do do (50 1/2%)	3,502
110	Loterias Nacionais	110
10	Melhoramentos no Brazil	16

#### FEB. 15.

43	Apollides, 58	884,000
128	do	884
4	do (5005) at rate of	855
1	do 5005 (cert.) at rate of	850
2	do 1895	867
2	do 1897 (reg.)	1,015
30	deb. Sorocabana-Fuana R. R.	63

#### Banks.

100	Constructor	12,000
100	Hypothecario	52
20	Mercantil de Santos	140
545	Republica	104
21	Rural e Hypothecario	241
13	do (2nd s.)	120

#### Miscellaneous.

170	Loterias Nacionais	110,000
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#### FEB. 16.

95	Apollides, 58	884,000
123	do	874
1	do 5005 (cert.) at rate of	815
20	do 1895 (reg.)	835
125	Emprestimo Municipal	172

#### Banks.

50	Lavoura e Commercio	113,000
10	Mercantil de Santos	138
54	Republica	194
30	do	193

#### FEB. 17.

19	Apollides, 58	884,000
2	do (2005) at rate of	860
1	do 29,505 (cert.) at rate of	847
1	do 2,805 do	845
40	do 1895	867
12	do (reg.)	886
54	Emprestimo Municipal	168
9	do do (reg.)	172

#### Banks.

30	Hypothecario	37,000
1657	União da	2,250
100	do	2,500
100	Lavoura e Commercio	112
2	Republica	192
305	do	193

#### Miscellaneous.

12	Central do Brazil	63,000
50	Loterias Nacionais	108
200	Obras Hydraulicas	2,500

### SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

	SELLERS	BUYERS
Banco Comercio e Industria	370,000	335,000
Constructor e Agricola	—	—
Credito Real da Carteira H.	100,000	100,000
Lavadores	110,000	110,000
Mercantil de Santos	130,000	130,000
S. Paulo	145,000	140,000
Ribeirão Preto	—	—
União de S. Carlos (all paid)	205,000	205,000
do do (40 1/2%)	120,000	120,000
União de S. Paulo (all paid)	71,000	68,000
Santos	45,000	45,000
Cia Agua e Luz	60,000	—
Antares	113,000	—
Argos Paulista	6,000	—
Fabril Paulista	—	—
Ferro Carril do Amaro	350,000	—
Ind. de S. Paulo	25,000	—
Italo Paulista	120,000	—
Mechanica	116,000	—
Melhoramentos de Brotas	—	—
Moguyua (all paid)	255,000	251,000
idem (at 0 days)	260,000	251,000
Panista	261,000	265,000
idem (at 30 days)	270,000	265,000
Togredior	—	40,000
Supakoff	—	—
Telephonica	98,000	91,000
União Sportiva	30,000	10,000
Viação Paulista	—	—

### PERNAMBUCO.

From the February Freight Report and Shipping List of Mr. Arthur B. Dallas we extract the following notes on sugar and cotton in that state. Sugar.—Ethics have been on a liberal scale, 279,500 bags having come to market last month

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**FRANCISKANER BRÄU**

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Beer in barrels (shops),  
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Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

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PROPRIETORS

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied, by a prospectus in three languages, viz Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 213 A, Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, Rio de Janeiro.

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Agency : — RUA DA QUITANDA; No. 39

PRICES:			
In bottles from	1 to	3 doz...	10\$000
"	"	4 " 9 " ...	9\$600
"	"	10 " 19 " ...	9\$000
"	"	20 upwards...	8\$400

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A Sovereign Remedy for Skin Affections, Piles, Sores, Insect Bites or Stings, Eczema or Shingles, etc. Large Pots, to be obtained from Chemists, Stores &c.

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RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

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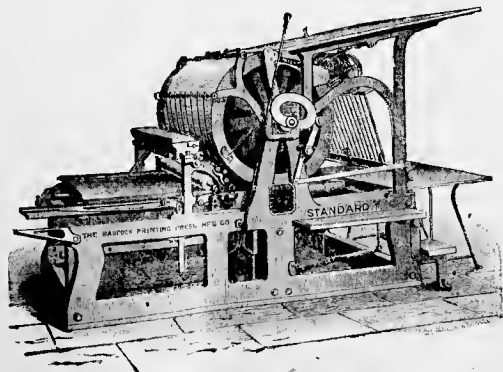
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Makes Children Thrive.

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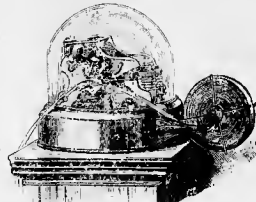
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for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms, Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dynamoes, and all classes of Machinery.

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25 cases were treated on board the "Olinde" by Dr. Emanuel Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

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Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

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1899

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" 21	La Plata	Santos.
Mar. 7	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo and Southampton.

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